FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran

At a rally marking the seventh anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani disclosed details of an alleged visit to Iran by Robert McFarlane and several other special security advisers to President Reagan, claiming that the Americans arrived in a cargo plane and asked permission to deliver a message from Reagan to Iranian leaders. According to Hashemi-Rafsanjani, whose remarks were broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian leaders refused to meet the uninvited visitors, who were deported after being detained in a hotel for 5 days. The Americans had travelled to Iran on Irish passports, arriving at Mehrabad Airport in a plane carrying military spare parts for Iran's "complex needs," he said, but Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni ruled that Iranian leaders should not talk to them and should not receive their message. Iran also declined to accept gifts offered by the Americans, including handguns and a Bible signed by Reagan. The visitors "begged" and "pleaded" to be officially received, and then became "angry" at Iran's refusal, he maintained. As for the proof of his claims, the Majlis speaker said the Iranians photographed the visitors' passports and photocopied the Bible signed by Reagan. Iran is not yet completely certain that the "self-styled Mr McFarlane" was genuine, he said, but the photograph is "similar" to the face of McFarlane.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani viewed the affair as an illustration that the United States can be humbled, asserting that Syria should know from this that crossing swords with the United States is "not all that difficult" and that the latter is not the "frightening giant" it portrays itself to be. On the object of the alleged McFarlane visit, the Majlis speaker said the Americans' immediate aim was to secure Iranian mediation in Lebanon, though their distant goal was to create amicable relations with Iran. Despite the refusal to receive McFarlane, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that if the United States wants Iran to intercede on its behalf in Lebanon, "we have left the door open," though he stressed that Iranian action on the hostages is conditional on the United States proving that it is not engaging in "senseless hostility" against Iran. The United States and France would have to prove that they are not engaging in "treason" against Iran and that they are not holding Iranian assets. In return, Iran would ask its Lebanese friends to release the hostages. However, Iran's friends in Lebanon "do not owe us anything" and "have not pledged themselves to follow our orders," he pointed out.

Following the Majlis speaker's remarks, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stressed that there is "no possibility at all of holding talks with the United States" outside the framework of the existing negotiations at The Hague, Tehran radio reported. Musavi also said the United States denied Iran's disclosure about the McFarlane mission because "such news could create disgrace inside America."

Meanwhile, IRNA stated that the 4 November rally was attended by "tens of thousands" of Muslim youths, who issued a resolution reaffirming their allegiance to Khomeyni and to Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. The resolution criticized Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for supporting the Iraqi regime and called on Iranian and non-Iranian Muslim students to "storm" Saudi and Kuwaiti Embassies.

Jordan

Jordan rejected a U.S. offer of $3 billion a year in aid in exchange for entering into peace negotiations with Israel, QNA reported citing "informed Jordanian sources."

Signals from U.S. officials that "large-scale multilateral aggression" against Syria is in preparation must be taken seriously, *Al-Dustur warned in an editorial, noting that disunity tempts* enemies of the Arab nation to "sharpen their knives."

In another development, the Soviet ambassador told a news conference in Amman that the USSR is coordinating with Jordan over proposals for a preparatory committee for an international conference, *Al-Ra'y* reported. He spoke of "almost absolute agreement" between Jordan and the USSR on the role of such a committee.

Lebanon

The Burj al-Barajinah area of Beirut was the scene of "violent fighting" between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, which cited an AFP report that 19 were killed and 83 wounded.

GCC Summit

The GCC leaders discussed economic issues including ways to stimulate trade, QNA reported. Meanwhile, according to WAKH, the foreign ministers met to discuss the final communique and the oil ministers considered ways to coordinate action as well as the Saudi call for a meeting of the OPEC price committee.

Tunisia

The government-sponsored National Unity bloc won all 125 seats in the House of Representatives, the interior minister announced in remarks broadcast by Tunis radio. He noted that some 82 percent of the eligible voters participated in the elections.

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Najibullah Discusses Tasks With Kabul Elders

LD050740 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0518 GMT 5 NOV 86

[Text] Kabul, November 4, BAKHTAR: Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA CC, had a meeting here today with the elders and heads of the councils of people's representatives of the Kabul Province as well as with the heads of party and social organisations of the province. He explained to them the basic aspects of the party and state policy aimed at bringing about welfare and prosperity to the Afghan people.

Addressing the participants, he drew the attention of the responsible authorities of Kabul Province for fulfilling their economic tasks in a more vigorous manner. Referring to the development of agriculture in the country, including the Kabul Province, he said that the government attaches first priority to the solution of peasants' problems. The government will provide them with sufficient credit and agricultural materials as well as create facilities for marketing their products.

He called upon the responsible authorities to exert more efforts in using the existing potentials for raising the agricultural yields in Kabul Province. As for the development of industries in Kabul Province, he stressed the significance of Naghlo Hydro-electric Project located around Kabul City and pointed out that new electric stations will also be built in Kabul Province in the context of the five year development plan (1986-1991).

General Secretary of the PDPA CC also called upon the responsible authorities to pay further attention to new construction projects as well as in the sphere of education. The number of new schools in Kabul Province should be doubled in the next five months, either in terms of repair or building new ones, he said. The concerned organs assured Najib that they will pay utmost attention in ensuring security in Kabul Province as well as to devote further attention in boosting economic activities in the province.

Kohl Remarks Coincide With Reagan 'Propaganda'

LD050659 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0527 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 4, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

Following Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl once again delivered a hostile speech against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and shed crocodile tears for the people of Afghanistan. By uttering irresponsible words, he made mendacious accusations against the state of the DRA as well as the Soviet Union.

The West German chancellor styled himself as a fighter for human rights and with his futile utterances raised a hue and cry about the situation of human rights in Afghanistan. It is quite amazing that he attributed to the DRA and the Soviet Union the very heinous crimes which were committed by the counter-revolutionary elements with the financial and military assistance of imperialist countries, including the 500-million dollar assistance rendered by West Germany to the counter-revolution.

The counter-revolution, helped by imperialism, including West Germany, have murdered thousands of our innocent people and have arsoned thousands of schools, mosques, hospitals and other public establishments.

Helmut Kohl shed crocodile tears for those who have shot down an Afghan civilian passenger airplane last year and have martyred 52 of our innocent countrymen including women and children. The hostile statement of West German chancellor coincides with Reagan's propaganda campaign against Afghanistan. He has contributed his share as an accomplice of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

Helmut Kohl is repeating the slanders made by the U.S. Administration. It is quite strange that to whom he has addressed his statement. Mangosuthu Buthelezi who is notorious in committing crimes against the South African people and Gabriel Valdes, a supporter of Chilean dictator Pinochet were also among the audience of Helmut Kohl's utterances. Now every conscientious person can judge that the hypocritical pronouncements made by the West German chancellor do not have any relevance to the human rights in Afghanistan. The ruling circles of West Germany are practically helping those who are acting against the freedom, human rights, and human civilisation.

ANIS: 'New Stage' in U.S.-Pakistan Activities

LD050645 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 4, BAKHTAR: The joint provocative activities of the U.S. and Pakistan have now entered a new stage. The top-level American plotters hold meetings in Pakistan with their Pakistani colleagues aimed at hatching plots and conspiracies against the Afghan people, writes an article published in daily *Anis*. The agenda of the meetings held in Pakistan between the American plotters and the Pakistani rulers, the daily continues to write, are determined by the U.S. defence secretary, Caspar Weinberger.

At a time when all the progressive forces of the world are looking positively at the joint decision of the DRA and the Soviet Union [words indistinct] the partial return of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union, the American and Pakistani authorities have taken a dramatically opposite stand. The U.S. defence secretary, for instance, has called the joint move taken by the DRA and the Soviet Union as unreal, the article recalls. However, when the Western reporters give their eye-witness account about the partial return of the Soviet limited military contingents from Afghanistan to their homeland, the Washington leaders are inevitably striving to hatch new disgraceful plots, the article concludes.

Gandhi on Relations With Pakistan, China

BK050329 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said Pakistan's nuclear program and its involvement with terrorists remain contentious issues before the two countries. He blamed Islamabad for slowing down the process of normalization of relations. In an interview with BBC, Mr Gandhi said India believes that Pakistan is going ahead with its nuclear program and the reports that we get from the West confirm our fears.

Referring to Islamabad's involvement with the terrorists, he said India has sufficient information about this and has brought this to Pakistan's notice. About China, the prime minister said it was unfortunate that India and China had not been able to make much progress on the border settlement. The prime minister also spoke about the progress made by India in various fields.

Gandhi Views Gurkhaland, Pakistan, Kashmir

BK041650 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister has declared that no mercy will be shown to antinational elements and terrorists would be crushed with a heavy hand. Addressing the general body meeting of the Congress-I Parliamentary Party [CPPI] meeting in New Delhi today, Mr Rajiv Gandhi referred to the recent backlash in Punjab and said the government got the warning that people are being trained outside the country for creating fresh flareups.

Referring to the Gurkhaland agitation in West Bengal, Mr Gandhi rejected the demand of the state chief minister for amending the Constitution. He said Bengal will not be allowed to be divided under any circumstances. There is nothing antinational in the movement of the Gurkhas. But, Mr Gandhi added if there is anything antinational, it will be the sole responsibility of the state government to act accordingly.

The prime minister said the danger is that a section of the people are not happy with the West Bengal government. It would be wrong on the part of the state government to term the section as antinational. However, violence has to be condemned in the strongest words. About the problems with Pakistan, Mr Gandhi said these are being solved on the right lines. On disarmament, he hoped that some solution would be found in the future by the two big powers.

Briefing newsmen, the CPPI secretary, Mr Hare Krishna Shastri, said the prime minister also referred to his recent visits to Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and Thailand.

The meeting welcomed the agreement reached between Mr Gandhi and Dr Farooq Abdullah to form a coalition government in Jammu and Kashmir. The prime minister will pay a visit to Jammu and Kashmir on Thursday. He will address public meetings in Srinagar and Jammu. Mr Gandhi is scheduled to return to New Delhi the same evening.

Minister Says Pakistan 'Bungled' Pan Am Hijacking

BK051425 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Lok Sabha today strongly criticized the Pakistan authorities for their handling of the hijacking of Pan Am planes at Karachi in which a large number of Indians were killed and injured. Some members said that Pakistan's role was dubious, while others said the incident was state-managed.

Sharing members concern, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, said that the Pakistan authorities bungled very badly. He wondered how there could be total failure of security arrangements at Karachi airport. Drawing from his own experiences when he was posted as India's ambassador in Pakistan, Mr Natwar Singh said it appears difficult because of the regime prevailing in that country. It was not easy to get into the airport and on to the tarmac with vehicles, he said.

The minister regretted that even 2 months after the incident no authentic informaiton about the hijackers is available. He said the government expects Pakistan to speedily complete the investigation, furnish full report to India, and punish those found guilty of the crime.

Official Says 25 'Pakistani Spies' Arrested

BK051419 Delhi General Overseas Service in English
1330 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Lok Sabha was informed today that 25 Pakistani spies were arrested in August and September this year in five states and in Delhi. In reply to a question, the minister of state for home, Mr P. Chidambaram, said that 16 spies were arrested in Jammu and Kashmir, 3 each in Punjab and Rajasthan and 1 each in Gujarat, West Bengal, and Delhi. All the cases are being investigated by the law enforcing agencies of the concerned state goverments and the Delhi administration.

Mr Chidambaram disclosed that interrogation of the arrested persons has brought to light that some of them had been trained by the Pakistani intelligence.

Eight Killed in Continued Amaravati Violence

BK050317 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] In Maharashtra, four more persons died yesterday in continued violence at Amaravati, taking the toll to eight. In (Chunnavatti) area, police had to open fire following a stone throwing incident. One person was killed in the firing, three other persons succumbed to stab injuries. The trouble which started following a quarrel in a gambling den has spread to other areas. According to police, the situation in the town is tense but under control.

Khan Repeats Demand for Soviet Afghan Pullout

BK050405 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistan has repeated its demand for the formulation of an acceptable time frame for the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. Initiating the 2-day debate on Afghanistan at the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said a lengthy time frame is aimed at imposing a military solution on Afghanistan. This unveils their desire to stay there longer to end the Afghan resistance. The foreign minister said that Pakistan wants the return of Soviet forces from Afghanistan within months, not years, as has been proposed at the Geneva talks.

Referring to the UN secretary general's personal representative Diego Cordovez's next visit to Islamabad and Kabul, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan hoped that the indirect talks will resume soon and this will pave the way for a settlement of the basic issue of the shortest possible time frame for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. The foreign minister also presented a draft resolution extending support to the positive steps of Secretary General Perez de Cuellar for a settlement of the Afghanistan issue. The draft, jointly presented by 46 countries, asks the secretary general to continue his efforts for the settlement of the dispute in accordance with the principles devised by the General Assembly. These include immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, maintenance of Afghanistan's nonaligned status, granting the right of self-determination to the Afghan people, and creation of an atmosphere conducive to the return of more than 3 million Afghan refugees to their homes with dignity and honor.

Further on Incidents in Karachi, Hyderabad

'Foreign Subversive Elements' Involved

BK050241 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has expressed the confidence that the situation in Karachi, Hyderabad, and other areas will soon return to normal. Intervening in the debate on the law and order situation in Karachi and Hyderabad at the National Assembly last night, he assured those present that the government will fulfill its responsibilities in this regard. He directed the Sind government to take immediate steps to restore law and order. The prime minister said that he is to visit Karachi today to have an on the spot assessment of the situation and meet prominent citizens in addition to meeting the federal and provincial assembly members so that necessary steps are taken to help restore normalcy. He said that he has asked Karachi's federal assembly members to visit the city also and propose measures to restore peace.

Referring to demand by some members to dismiss the Sind government, the prime minister said that the provincial government should be given the opportunity to deal with the situation. He assured that the the federal governemnt will not remain as an idle spectator if the law and order situation turns criticial. He said that he has asked relevant organizations to investigate the entire incident and submit a comprehensive report which will be presented to the House.

Referring to incidents occurring in various parts of the country, Mohammad Khan Junejo said that foreign subversive elements are apparently seen involved in these disturbances. About the interior of Sind, he said that situation there has considerably improved during the past few months, adding that during his visit to the interior of Sind he stressed the elected members to keep close contact with the administration so as to solve the legitimate grievances of the people. The prime minster expressed regret over the recent incidents in Karachi and Hyderabad and sympathy over the loss of precious lives.

No Incidents While Curfew Relaxed

BK041702 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Curfew was relaxed twice in affected areas of Karachi today. However, in the area of Paplin, curfew was not slackened this afternoon. During the relaxation of curfew there were no reports of untoward incidents from any part of the city. In Hyderabad, curfew was relaxed from 0800 to 1500. Curfew will be relaxed in Hyderabad from 0600 to 1800 tomorrow. The situation remained peaceful and no unpleasant incidents were reported. It was announced in Quetta that the situation in the whole district was completely tranquil.

In Quetta city, curfew was relaxed for 11 hours today and there were no reports of unpleasantries. Curfew will be lessened in Quetta from 0500 to 1800. However, the movement of vehicles toward the truck and bus stand in the satellite town in Quetta is prohibited during the relaxation of the curfew.

Indian Concern Over Arms Acquisition Rejected

BK051135 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A foreign office spokesman has expressed surprise over the concern of the Indian leaders, particularly of the Indian president, about the acquisition of arms by Pakistan. He said the development of good-neighborly relations cannot be made conditional by imposing limits on the acquisition of arms that any country considers necessary. India itself is acquiring arms 10 times mroe than what Pakistan is doing. The spokesman said these statements will not affect Pakistan's determination for development of bilateral relations with India.

He also descrioed as totally false reports regarding the supply of Stinger missiles to the Afghan mujahidin by the United States through Pakistan. The spokesman said Pakistan has never been a conduit for arms supplies to the Afghan mujahidin. As a matter of fact, according to reports the mujahidin have shot down or destroyed on the ground some 600 Soviet aircraft till January 1985 in Afghanistan. The Afghan mujahidin have done this with whatever guns they have captured from the Soviet forces or Kabul regime soldiers (?inside) Afghanistan.

Afghan Protest Over Alleged Attack 'False'
BK041546 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistan has rejected the protest by Kabul authorities made last Sunday [2 November] alleging that rockets, mortars, and machine guns were fired at Spin Buldak and (Warichgaon) of Qandahar Province by Pakistan on 26 and 27 October. The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the foreign office in Islamabad this morning and told that an inquiry regarding the allegation found it to be baseless. He was asked to tell the Kabul authorities to desist from making such false and baseless allegations. All this shows is that the Kabul authorities are trying to blame Pakistan for events happening in Afghanistan.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Alleged McFarlane Visit
LD042153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1650 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Speech by Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani at 4 November rally commemorating the capture of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran — recorded]

[Text] In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful. Praise be to the Lord of the universe and benedictions and peace be unto the apostle of Allah and unto his scion and immaculate imams! [preceding sentence in Arabic]

My heartfelt thanks for your kindnesses and pure and unblemished revolutionary thoughts and sentiments, O dear and beloved brothers and sisters! This occasion of 13 Aban [4 November] marks the day the autocratic Pahlavi regime exiled his holiness the imam for his opposition to the presence of U.S. specialists in Iran, the day the blood of our best and dearest students was spilt in the back streets and alleyways and, finally, the day our heroic, fighting, revolutionary, and vanguard students, by their revolutionary move of occupying the den of espionage, created a turning-point in the history of our revolution, our country, and even world history. On such an occasion, we observe a group of our best youths opposite the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the presece of the Majlis deputies. Here, at this very eloquent and auspicious rally, I intend to give a fresh reappraisal of the outcome of the revolutionary move by the students following the line of the imam on 13 Aban seven years ago. Of course, this reappraisal is not the final one since this is not the end of our task and we should wait to see the conclusion of this tumultuous revolutionary move and then react in a more objective manner to the problems at hand.

I shall endeavor to bring to your attention things that as of today could be entered in a catalog. I think that today I shall have for you interesting and hitherto unheard-of things in this connection, and, should time allow, in order to have a better idea of the value of this move, new golden pages in the annals of our revolution might be opened with the beginning of this discourse which is entirely new. I shall summarize the preamble.

Following the occupation of that den of espionage and the events that followed, we encountered two opposing and contradictory views in our own environment and in the world. One view emanated from the dissidents who were a type of liberal, those taken with the West, and those who were fascinated by the West's polluted civilization. These people held the view that the move was a harmful one that would emasculate the country and precipitate a state of backwardness in material affairs. Since that date, every time a new issue crops up creating some problem, these people immediately draw the conclusion that it is nothing but the fruit of the very extremist actions which took place on those days. Of course, these are people whose thinking is so fundamentally entwined with the West that they cannot imagine a free, independent move in the world, imagining that should the United States sneeze a person would be beset by fever, and should the United States start brow-beating one would be compelled to perish!

There is another style of thinking which draws its fundamental source from the imam, who, at that very time, graciously commanded that that act constituted the second revolution and was of a higher nature than the first revolution. In that very connection he graciously spoke of such things as, "The United States cannot do a damn thing!" and "What need have we of relations with the United States?" and similar things which our nation enjoys as numerous aphorisms.

The position of the Islamic Republic, the position of sovereignty, and therefore the position of the Hezbollah — whereby people give up their lives, blood, and properties on the fronts and behind the fronts and are ready to put up with difficulties — has not changed since the very beginning and today remains the same! We only wish to develop this position somewhat in order to find out what we have observed during this time.

What might strike one superficially is that as a result of severing relations with the United States we might have suffered material losses. Of course we do not accept this, believing that had that aim been absent, the United States would under no circumstances have returned to us the properties we had in the United States, as it would have found excuses for keeping those properties in the banks; whereas we have been able to retrieve billions of dollars in cash from U.S. banks — prompting them to say at the time that that was the largest volume of money to be moved from one continent to another in the history of banking. [sentence as heard] But of course since the reverse has not happened we cannot draw firm conclusions, but the fact remains that with our experience and with the hostility the United States harbored for the Islamic Revolution were its aims not realized, were not a government of liberals set up in Iran, were not U.S. culture revived in Iran, and were not U.S. experts able to advance U.S. policy in Iran, the Americans would never return that money to us and we would receive nothing. [sentence as heard]

Therefore, those who speak of material losses do so since we have not seen the reverse of the coin and there is nothing there! However, from the moral, revolutionary standpoints which constituted the aims of the revolution, we were victorious on all fronts. Right from the start the slogan of the revolution was independence. How could we have independence if the United States enjoyed a satisfactory and active presence in our country? How could we expel the Pahlavi regime while retaining U.S. experts, U.S. policy, and a serious U.S. presence in the shape of the liberals and others taken with the West in Iran in the universities, schools, factories, the Armed Forces, and throughout the country? Indeed the revolution would have fallen short had we stopped in our tracks at that level of progress!

Therefore, when the imam graciously commanded that this was a higher revolution, it was because it constituted the second step of the revolution. The first step had been the abolition of the Pahlavi regime; the second step was the abolition of the foreign masters who backed the Pahlavi regime. Had the Americans and others remained here, there were a great many Pahlavis in the world and Mohammad Reza would have appeared in other forms whose examples we witnessed at the outset of the revolution. Therefore, that was the second step necessitated by the evolutionary course of the revolution. Therefore, we deemed the third step the ousting of Bani Sadr and the expulsion of all liberals from

the political arena.This took place thanks to the decisive vote of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the glorious sanction of the imam whereby he graciously commanded that it was up to the Islamic Council [as heard]. Thus, the third step took place whereby we opened up our realm in the political dimensions for the movement we had in mind. From other standpoints, if I were to discuss these extensively I think that I would not make much headway in what I have in mind.

Today, had our relations with the United States stayed as they were, our dependence upon the United States would be worse than it was at the time of the shah; because if, as in the days of the shah, we wanted to remain dependent upon the United States, today our country and the entire region would be placed under the American yoke. All our weapons, facilities, projects, our war, defense, and everything else would be dependent upon the American continent [as heard]. Our economy, income, religion, laws, and everything else would have come under her supervision resulting in a situation similar to the one enjoyed by Saddam's masters in Iraq. Look at the present situation of Iraq. Today the Iraqis are living under conditions that allow anyone around them wishing to suffocate them, to do so. If Turkey wishes to strangle Iraq at a sign from the United States and she cuts off her oil pipeline, then Iraq is finished. If at a sign from the United States Jordan wishes to strangle Iraq and closes the port of 'Aqaba, then Iraq is finished. If Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from the south, at a sign from the United States, wish to boycott Iraq and if they close down the ports, pipelines, and roads, then Iraq is finished. If they cut off the funds from Iraq, then Iraq is finished. If they give her weapons, Iraq is finished. If the United States does not provide political support for Iraq, Iraq is finished. If the Soviet Union does not give her weapons, Iraq is finished.

Well, what kind of a life is that? Today, Iran is independent. Who is there in this world, under this sky, who can say that they can deliver blows upon Iran as a result of their anger, their wrath, or their connection or disconnection? There is no one under the sky except the Iranian nation who can make a decision about our fate. There is nothing like it in the world and we can find no, or very few, examples of such a state in recent world history that enjoys such independence. How did all this come about? Were it not for the decisive action of the students following the line of the imam, if our nation had not supported it in such a manner, and if our leadership had not confirmed the issue as it did, how could we have reached the present juncture?

Despite the fact that all pressures were exerted upon us through oil, the bombing of sensitive points, the cutting off of weapons and spare parts, the denial of equipment necessary for everyday life, and despite a serious economic embargo by world arrogance against this nation which has continued for the past 5 years, after 7 years of fighting this nation is stronger today than it was 7 years ago. It is more present upon the scene and is continuing with great strength this large-scale war which is in fact a war against world arrogance. This is the situation on our side.

What did the United States gain? The United States became the object of the anger of our nation. Immediately, it reacted to this and announced that it would cut off relations and blocked our accounts. Later, it told all its friends throughout the world to impose an embargo, a serious and formal economic embargo, on us. Now, after 7 years, especially in a war situation, let us evaluate the results and see what the American situation is and look at our situation; let us see whether we have become desperate or whether the Americans have become desperate. My house is filled with many examples concerning the desperation of the Americans and I have a great deal of material in this connection, but I cannot discuss them in this meeting and there is no time for it. Maybe in the future opportunities may arise enabling me to talk about those issues.

Here, I can only refer to one instance in connection with the issues of Lebanon and regional matters which are also of interest inside our country. With their policies they wished to imprison us; now let us see if we have been imprisoned. The United States saw Pakistan during the trip of our president to that country. [sentence as heard] How does the United States now see the situation inside Egypt? How does the United States view Lebanon? As far as Iraq is concerned, in the Fath-1 operations you noticed that we have really conquered Iraq. Today, it has been proved that the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic over the Iraqi people is in fact greater than the sovereignty of the Ba'th Party which has physical presence there. These are examples of their success in isolating us. The liberals say that when you take United States hostages you become their hostages. The same thing is true throughout the world, but here we give as examples some of the highlights of what is happening.

At the moment, in various ways the United States has extended its hands towards us and has admitted to its desperate situation. The United States made a historic mistake, and in order to make amends for the great loss and damage which was inflicted upon it in this connection, it is acting in a satanic and sly fashion to make up for its great loss. I would like to explain to you a small part of this process. The Americans put the blame for the blow that was delivered to the United States in Lebanon and the disgrace the Americans suffered there on us; and, in fact, they should blame us for it. If the U.S. Marines had to flee Lebanon and if a group of them also went to their graves under those circumstances, all this was part of the influence of the Islamic Revolution. If Israel was expelled in that disgraceful fashion from southern Lebanon, if the Phalangists who rule Lebanon today live there as defeated Jews, all this is a consequence of the Islamic Revolution.

The issue that the United States faces in Lebanon today is the issue of U.S. hostages. The United States is feeling degraded and U.S. and French leaders feel degraded, and despite the fact that each day they promise their nations that they will free the hostages, each day their problems are increased. All this is due to the awakening of the people of the region and the Muslims that are in Lebanon. Today in Lebanon, which in the past was an American safehouse, its people are so brave and courageous that they capture U.S. spies and say, "Release our prisoners in Israel, or in Kuwait, or in France;" or they say, "Do not engage in more treacherous acts so that we might leave you alone." If other governments take people captive and take hostages, in Lebanon, the people and ordinary individuals who have even lost their homes are now showing steadfastness and resistance in the face of world arrogance.

Last year I went to Libya and Syria. On the way back, when I was in Syria, you may remember that the issue of the TWA aircraft was in progress. When we arrived there the most important incident in the world was in progress. They had stopped an aircraft in Lebanon's airport and were saying that Lebanese prisoners, who, contrary to all international regulations, had been taken from one country and held prisoners in Israel, should be freed. All those who were involved in the incident became powerless. When I was there the discussions we had with the Lebanese president and officials showed that their view was that the issue should be solved. In that connection we expressed an opinion. In an official interview I explained the views of the Islamic Republic and said that in our view they should release the aircraft in exchange for a U.S. and Israeli guarantee of the freedom of prisoners. When we came back to Iran the aircraft was released and a number of Lebanese prisoners were also freed. Now see the U.S. desperation from then onwards.

When I went to Japan, I was surrounded by Western and U.S. reporters saying that with my one effective remark the crisis in Lebanon came to an end. They asked if I would render further assistance to U.S. and other hostages in France — [Rafsanjani corrects himself] in Lebanon — from a humane point of view, and other such questions. In response I said that the United States should put an end to it's mischief, it should leave the Lebanese people alone, and the Lebanese people would free them themselves and there would be no need for our interference. After returning to Iran, we received a letter from the Japanese prime minister who, pursuing the same issue, said that the issue was a major world problem, a festering wound in the region and in the world which could only be solved through the influence and intercessation of the Islamic Republic. My reply to Mr Nakasone's letter was not divulged at the time, but now I will read you the answer.

Of course, we have reported the incident and have discussed it, but we have not revealed the text of the answer. It is an interesting historical incident which had an even more interesting aftermath, but as night is approaching I think we should come to the point. There is about a page of introductory remarks which I will not read until we come to this point:

Regarding the issue of foreign hostages in Lebanon, unfortunately there seems to us to be a number of obscure points, and we hope that they will be clarified as the result of your efforts.

This is what I wrote to the Japanese prime minister:

1. We do not know how true the allegations are regarding the existence of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

We were not really sure whether the allegation concerning the existence of U.S. hostages in Lebanon was true or whether they raised this issue in order to interfere in the region.

2. If the allegations are true, we do not know who the responsible people are. It is possible that U.S. and Israeli agents have carried out such acts in order to achieve their own special adventurist aims.

We were really suspicious that even if there were any hostages they were taken hostage by the Israelis or the Phalangists for some special aims.

3. We are not at all sure that America desires peace in the region. It is possible that it has created such incidents in order to find an excuse for intervention and for suppression of the people.

4. Even assuming that hostages have been taken by America's opponents, we are not certain whether America wishes to resolve the issue. It is possible that it prefers the present situation to continue in order that it may become a means for achieving the goal of interference in the affairs of others or for using them for the sake of domestic U.S. goals.

5. U.S. actions after the resolving of the incident of the hijacked TWA aircraft strengthen these suspicions. Syrian officials informed us that America guaranteed that after the resolving of the issue of the aircraft in Lebanon, Lebanese prisoners who had been imprisoned in Israel, contrary to all international laws, would be freed, but you notice that they are not fulfilling their promises. A few hundred prisoners were left behind.

6. With the violation of its promises it seems that America wishes to make the people of the region angry and to incite them to engage in such deeds.

7. If this is America's policy, there is a serious possibility that you and we will lose our credibility in the eyes of the oppressed Lebanese people in the course of our new efforts.

8. In my view, in order to prove the seriousness of the issue of hostages and America's serious intentions in finding ways of releasing them, then America should act according to its former promises and should free the Lebanese prisoners kept in Israel.

9. It is possible that if the Lebanese prisoners are still detained in Israel, even if the hostages alleged by America are set free, such incidents might recur in a worse way.

10. We expect the sagacious Japanese officials to pay attention to these friendly remarks, and not to be misled by deceivers so that our efforts would not prove useless or produce bad results.

We sent this letter. Now see the U.S. desperation. After the issue of the TWA aircraft, they started begging us to help them in Lebanon through scores of channels: through Japan, which had some further developments I will refer to again; through our neighboring countries; through our various embassies throughout the world; through certain individuals in the United Nations; and through arms dealers through whom we purchase some of the weapons needed by us, and whom the Americans knew were in contact with Iran. They began contacting us through various channels.

After I sent my reply, Mr Fujio, who was also an intermediary, came to Iran. You gentlemen may remember that at a meeting in the Islamic Consultative Assembly he again referred to the issue and gave us the answer to our letter. They do have hostages, they are serious, and they would like their hostages to be released; they are prepared to show good will. America approached us

through other channels as well and told Mr Fujio about it. Today I looked at the record of the proceedings of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and saw that that particular discussion is recorded in the proceedings.

I told him that they are not sincere when they say that they wish to act with good will. The proof of their lack of good will exists in an incident at Mehrabad Airport. At that time in a letter to Mr Nakasone I also pointed out that I doubted the Americans were sincere and were telling the truth as to whether the hostages were in the hands of U.S. agents or in the hands of other people; and, second, we were not sure whether America wanted them to be released or whether it wanted to use them for its own political ends.

I told him that if we were sure that America was sincere, then we would take steps to help. Our great suspicion was that the Americans were engaged in deceit and were trying to deceive the world. Repeat these comments to them and they will understand. Right now, there is evidence of their deceitful acts at Mehrabad Airport. In any case, if we are assured that they are sincere, as a humane act, we would help them.

Some deputies and some officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who were present at that meeting asked me what the issue was I was referring to. At the moment, I will not refer to it, as it might still have some consequences. Therefore, I will not tell you now about the airport incident.

Following this, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe again wrote us a letter in which he said that the Americans had pledged to be sincere. We, he said, ask you to help them. Of course, they approached the issue from a humanitarian point of view. Finally, he asked me to allow their ambassador to see me to receive an oral reply. I told him that if the Americans were sincere. [incomplete sentence as heard]

So far we have advanced a step and we know that there are hostages in Lebanon. Before, we really did not know that there were hostages. However, their demands have been announced. They have certain prisoners in various parts of the world. Their prisoners should be released.

As far as we are concerned, you are asking us to intercede. How does America get the temerity to ask us to intercede? By what right can America make such a demand on us? It has engaged in nothing but hostility, animosity, plots, and conspiracy against us. What are U.S. satellites in the region doing to us at the moment? Who is giving all these funds to Iraq? Who is putting all these ports at Iraq's disposal? Who is making all these political threats? Who is putting all these radio stations at Iraq's disposal? I pointed all these things out to him. More importantly, I told him that under these war conditions America has confiscated our property in its warehouses — things we paid for 7 years ago. Today we need those things and we are buying them on the black market in various parts of the world.

If America is sincere and if it is not engaged in double-dealing it should release our property it keeps there and allow it to be sent to Iran. I told the Japanese ambassador that it would be our last discussion with him. If the Americans are not prepared to do this he should know that they are lying. If they are telling the truth, he could come and talk to us again when the things that belong to us in the United States had arrived in Iran.

He asked me what we had there. I told him to ask the Americans, and if they were prepared to return our goods to us, which they should do according to law and according to an agreement which we concluded with them under the Algiers Declaration, then he could come and talk to us again. The Japanese ambassador went away and did not return again and that chapter came to a close.

After this issue other channels became active. The interesting part of my speech is here, which makes you see America's desperation. Those who think that Americans have a wise and well-calculated policy and that very capable advisors have gathered together in the White House and are drawing plans to play tricks on the people of the world, can now see what kind of people they are and how they act in desperation regarding the issues and how hopeless they feel at the moment.

My evaluation is based on scores of such experiences, but now I will tell you of one such incident. I thought that today when our students and pupils came here to the Majlis, that this would be the most suitable place to discuss this issue.

The non-Japanese channels, too, almost suffered a fiasco in their efforts and every time they came they heard similar things from us and then obtained no results.

The channels of the arms brokers who had business here via our arms purchasing officials who were communicating the conversations to us played an extremely big confidence trick on and immensely deceived the Americans. Of course, they thought that they were rendering a service, but the United States was so deceived that the story I am going to tell you is unprecedented in U.S. history. Hearing this story is interesting to the whole world: It is interesting to the Americans themselves; it is interesting to the Common Market; it is very interesting to our nation; it is extremely, extremely interesting to the Third World; and it is even more interesting to Syria, which is today being subjected to an official onslaught by the United States and Britain. In hearing this story, which we shall now humbly relate, Syria should know that crossing swords with the United States is not all that difficult and that the United States is not the frightening giant that it has portrayed itself to be. One can fight the United States, can knock it down and humble it by turning it into the thing we have turned it into as I shall now humbly proceed to tell you. [cheers]

One of the aircraft which used to bring us arms from one of the European countries asked permission to cross our air space in order to land and deliver its arms in Mehrabad Airport. Of course, the arms consisted of spare parts for some of our complex needs. Those who received permission to land, posing as aircraft stewards, said they were the five who are usually with an aircraft — the captain, the co-pilot and those who are normally on such aircraft — and they gave us Irish names. When the aircraft entered Mehrabad they informed us that these gentlemen who had left the aircraft at the airport were saying: We are Americans and have brought your country's responsible officials a message from Mr Reagan and U.S. officials!

We immediately held a meeting with our friends and the heads of the Armed Forces and said: Arrest these gentlemen in the airport in order to find out what is on their minds! We then moved their aircraft to the fighter base and detained them. They waited for 3 and 1/2 hours in the airport until we were able to decide what to do and could humbly inform the imam. The imam graciously said to us: There should be no talking with these people and do not receive their message, but find out who they are, what their designation is, and who sent them!

We moved them into a hotel where they said Mr – this is what they claimed, for it is not yet clear to us that that was so — they said that they were Mr McFarlane and one or two other advisers of Mr Reagan, who were at that time special security advisers to Reagan, and that they had brought a message for the Iranian authorities and had brought presents from Mr Reagan for our country's responsible officials. The presents for each one of us consisted of a side arm, and the message was revealed to us in a personal meeting! They also brought along a cake as a key to establishing relations — and that is something we have not heard of before and must be some enigma or another. The boys [the security officers] who were extremely hungry waiting in the airport, the hotel, and elsewhere took the cake and ate it! Well, nothing was left to reach us.

We said: My dear fellows, in the United States we have much better weapons: We have Harpoons there, we have (?How-itzers) and Hawks, we have F-14's. We have such weapons there [referring to arms purchases made by the shah but not delivered to Iran] and now you are sending us Colts! We in no way accept a gift from anyone, have nothing to say to anyone, and do not accept anyone's message. You must tell us how you have arrived illegally in Iran!

We took their passports and we now have their things here. We have made copies of their passports. The photograph is okay and is similar to the face of McFarlane. Of course, we are not yet 100 percent certain that it is him, since no one properly spoke to these people in order to find out whether they were who they said they were or not. Those who dealt with these people were security officials in that area. There was one who engaged in arms purchases and was there with the broker; the arms broker also came with these people. In order to follow their conversation we then introduced them to one of our friends who understood the language well, but who, although a discerning person, was not one of the responsible authorities.

In brief, their purpose was basically to come along, as they put it, and melt the cold ice separating Iran and the United States, to melt the frozen ocean! Their immediate aim was to turn us into intercederers in Lebanon, and their distant goal was to create the amicable relations and the golden vision that they had in mind! They begged, pleaded, and sent messages requesting that one of our country's responsible officials receive them. They said that since they were bearing a message from the President, our president should receive them! We said: No! He does not wish to meet you! They said: Well, let the Majlis speaker receive us! He said: He, too, will not receive you! They said: Well, let the prime minister receive us! We said: He, too, will not meet you!

The self-styled Mr McFarlane became angry and said: What crazy people you are! We have come to your doorstep in order to solve your problems! We have come to solve your problems! Your airspace is controlled by Iraqi aircraft, and so on and so forth, and we have come along to solve your problems and this is how you behave towards us?! He said: If I had gone to Russia — this is an interesting thing so listen to this and let the world hear what he said; let the Americans hear this and let the Russians hear it too! — for he said: If I had gone to Russia in order to purchase furs there — since Russian furs are famous and people go there to make purchases — had I gone to Russia to buy furs Gorbachev would have met me three times a day! Who are you not to speak to the special envoy of the U.S. President?! We said: Birds of a feather flock together. So go there!

This is not the place for such talk! We are angry with the United States. We are at war with you. You have kindled the flames of this war. You are responsible for all these calamities besetting our country. How could we meet and talk to you! Have we forgotten that Brzezinski met our ad interim government in Algiers and our ad interim government has been (?swept aside) and now you have come inside our house, our country intending to meet us!? Could our nation be asleep in such matters?!

So they spent 5 days in detention in the hotel and they were terrified and informed us later that the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces were put on alert. Naturally, we do not know whether this was so or not. At long last, after 5 days, we permitted them to go. They were angry and we gave them their aircraft, since up to that time they had not seen it. They got into their aircraft in order to establish direct communications, since they did not want to talk on the public telephone and since we had told them that they could not use it. But sometimes they did make contact by telephone and were monitored by us — let them not think of denying that since we we have a tape of the voice of this selfsame Mr McFarlane, if that be him, and should they request it later we could give them the voice recording for (?historical interest), since he says an interesting sentence.

So you can see how the Americans took such a risk in coming here and we questioned them, saying: Sir, how dare you come here with false and wrong passports! You have entered our country illegally. What would happen to you if we were to arrest you as spies and were to declare to the world that you have come to our country?! They said: These brokers told us to do it. They told us: You come to Iran and they will welcome you! In other words, they really deceived them and I am confident they believed them. Of course, a broker who is a counterrevolutionary, one of those refugees who is abroad and sometimes assists us in our purchases, (?has deceived these people and now what would the Americans do to him I have no idea).

Another more interesting fact that, God willing, we might even give you, is [word indistinct] during the messages they sent us and we told them that we did not recognize them, Mr Reagan took a copy of one of the Bibles, chose one of the verses which roughly says that God's religions are together and all God's religions are the same, wrote those verses in his own hand on the cover of the Bible, signed it, and sent it to us in order to win our confidence. Well, we did not need the Bible, but we have a photocopy of Reagan's words, which some day we may publish and you may

see. This is America, that huge giant of the world, that superpower which Western-stricken people imagine has such world power that if it moves such and such will happen; if it decides, such and such will take place; and that the world revolves around its finger. They face issues with such futile thoughts and vain imaginings, which they then instill in the people.

Syria should choose our path, which it of course has done. The Lebanese chose our path. What could they do to them? All of Lebanon is 10,000 square kilometers; it is the size of a city. All of it is not the size of one province. It is even smaller than Ilam Province. Although America has the Phalangists, Israel, and so many forces there, what can it do? Now it has turned to us to solve its problem.

What can France do in Lebanon? France has gone to its knees in the face of the Hezbollah in Lebanon. The world is not like they think it is — that if a country does not compromise with the superpowers, it submits. This is due to the weakness of the leaders of the countries. This is due to the weakness of the West-stricken people, the self-alienated people who think one should always act with humility towards them and should kiss the ground they stand on.

The world should listen to this. The Americans impose a thousand types of extortions on people to allow them to meet individuals such as Brzezinski, McFarlane, [word indistinct] and such. It is the source of pride to the kings of the world to meet one of these American roughnecks. However, the Islamic Republic, as it is standing on its own feet and as it is relying upon God, is so powerful that they come and beg and request, they come without permission to the country in order to arouse our sense of pity and to place us in an embarrassing situation as a guest that has arrived as a Muslim. They bring us signed Bibles in order to meet with us. Nevertheless, the Islamic Republic says we cannot meet with someone whose crimes can be seen here and there. We have conveyed to you our words through the mass media and we repeat them again — the same thing we said about Lebanon through the mass media.

Up to a time we did not know that hostage-taking in Lebanon was taking place. Let them not accuse us of terrorism. We learned that there were hostages there, and some of them — not all of them — were connected with Islamic forces; and some of the Islamic forces listen to what we say. From here we tell the American and French people — I am not addressing governments, but nations — if your governments prove to us in practice that they are not fighting against us, if they prove in practice that they do not engage in treason against us, if they prove in practice that they do not confiscate our assets through bullying tactics, that America does not confiscate our property there, and that France does not without reason block our money in its banks, if they prove these facts in practice then the Islamic Republic in a humane gesture is prepared to announce its views to its friends in Lebanon. Our friends also know our views.

Our views are as follows: The demands of the oppressed Muslims of Lebanon should be satisfied. They have a few prisoners. Well, they are not a government like you, able to keep prisoners in an official jail. They are forced to hide their prisoners somewhere. You are on one side and they are on the other. They are small and you are big, the difference being that they are on the side of right and the right is greater than you. Therefore, if you satisfy their demands and prove to us, as you claim, that you are not hostile to us, that you have no hostility toward us, and that even though you are hostile to us you do not act in a hostile manner towards us — if you prove these things, we, too, in a humane gesture will express our views to our friends in Lebanon and other places, as we did in the case of the TWA aircraft. If they heed our words they will release these people who are held hostage and are detained, as they have already released some of them after receiving something from you in return. They will free them, but the conditions are that you also stop some of their satanic deeds; and Mr Reagan, even if he is a satan, should stop acting like one.

We cannot do anything about your internal differences. They are faced with a large number of such internal differences. In France, one wing is so frightened of the other that it cannot take steps in Lebanon toward freeing their hostages. They are frightened of being accused of being blackmailed by Iran, being blackmailed by the Lebanese. The same is true of America. One wing is frightened of the other. If you sincerely wish to release your hostages — from a domestic point of view you no doubt want to release them — if you can release them yourselves, well do it and we should be very happy, too, to see that a number of people are not needlessly detained. If you want our intervention, then: Woe be to him whose enemy intercedes on his behalf.

At the moment, we are your enemy and you are our enemy. If you wish us to intercede on your behalf, we have left the door open. You should prove that you do not engage in senseless hostility against us. The fact that you have some real hostility toward us and we toward you, is one thing; but the fact that you act in an extortionist manner, that you confiscate our property in America and do not let us have it, or in France confiscate our property and do not let us have it — France is pouring so many weapons into Saddam's mouth and then saying that Iran is its friend and should come and solve its problem — well, acting in such a manner requires a great deal of stupidity.

The first point that the Islamic Republic raises is that we are independent, free, anti-imperialist, antiarrogance, against domination and aggression, we are Muslims, and supporters of the oppressed people. If you want us to condemn the Lebanese people who are defending their right, we will not condemn them; but if, like other people, you also leave us alone, we will help you if our Lebanese friends will listen to our words. Of course, our Lebanese friends are also free. They do not owe us anything that would allow us to make demands on them, and they have not pledged themselves to follow our orders. The issue is their issue, but they accept us as their helpful friend and in some cases they heed our words, as they did in the case of the TWA aircraft.

I thank you sisters and brothers who have patiently listened to my words. I hope you will maintain the path you have chosen as well as you have in the past. God willing, you and the Islamic Republic and your fighters will become victorious. Greetings and God's blessings be upon you.

Musavi Views Remarks

LD051205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of today's Cabinet session, Prime Minister Musavi, talking to correspondents, referred to the remarks made yesterday evening by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, about the trip by several Americans to Tehran and McFarlane's denial of this issue, and said: Of course, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani mentioned in his speech that one of the Americans introduced himself as McFarlane and presented some documents to prove his claim, including his passport, and of course the photocopies of their passports have been kept. This is certainly true. The prime minister said that this has been denied by the American authorities because such news could create disgrace inside America. He added: They are facing a revolutionary government which is honest with its people, which discusses issues with them, and which is following an anti-imperialist policy. This issue could have been very costly for those pursuing the matter, for their allies, and for public opinion inside their own country.

As for the possibility of negotiating further with the United States, Mr Musavi stressed that there is no possibility at all of holding talks with the United States, and said: We have links with many countries in the world. However, as the leader of the revolution has said, America's relations with us, because of its crimes against the Islamic Revolution, are the same as relations between a wolf and a lamb. Therefore, there will be no talks except the existing ones held within the framework of the Algerian accords and the Hague court.

Further on in his remarks, the prime minister referred to the moderate policies of the East and the West and their allies during the past few months as being a result of Iran's strong position particularly after the Val Fajr-8 operations and the stability of the foundations of power and might in the Islamic system of our country. He added: In practice, the position of Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and any other country should be carefully studied in this context. We ourselves are very active politically in our relations with the regional countries and in our foreign policy. What is the purpose of suggesting the holding of talks with Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, or with other countries? The government rejects such a suggestion and strongly believes in negotiations, talks, influence, and exchanges of views. [as heard]

We are not a warmongering regime in the region and we are in favor of moving with our neighbors within the framework of the principles we believe in. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Marking of U.S. Embassy Seizure

Demonstration Held

LD041628 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — Tens of thousands of Iranian youth shouting "Death to the U.S." marked the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's exile to Turkey and the seizure of the U.S. spy den (embassy compound) as well as Student Day in a rally here Tuesday.

The marchers included students and other people from various walks of life demonstrated their anger and hatred of the U.S., its allies, and reactionism with shouts that the Iranian people have not forgotten and won't forget the U.S. crimes in Iran.

The demonstrators also carried placards reading "Death to the U.S.", "War, war until final victory", "Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are accomplices in Iraqi crimes" and "Al-Saud and Al-Sabah should know that Iranian forces will continue the war until final victory".

Meanwhile, scores of foreign reporters and mediamen filmed, took photographs, and filed reports on the demonstration in front of the spy den.

Marchers Issue Resolution

LD051054 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 5, IRNA — [Passage omitted] In an 8-Article resolution issued by Muslim students associations from throughout the country, the marchers renewed their allegiance with Imam Khomeyni and Ayatollah Montazeri and called on the nation to continue their resistance and actively participate in all political and social affairs of the country, especially in the imposed war.

The resolution blamed Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti Governments for collaborating with the Iraqi ruler in his war crimes and warned them to close down their land, sea, and air borders to Saddam's war machine.

It added that Iraq's Saddam Husayn was doomed to failure and neither Saudi Arabia and Kuwait nor the U.S. or any other power could save him.

Stressing that achievement of the goals of the Islamic Revolution depended on struggle against the U.S., the resolution warned that the U.S. was trying to find new ways to infiltrate in the society.

It said that the Iranian nation should stand against U.S.-backed conspiracies carried out in cultural, social, economic, and political fields.

The resolution also warned the U.S. Administration not to threaten the Iranian nation of its presence in the Persian Gulf, and added that the U.S. and reactionary regimes of the region could only frighten compromisers with their threats of direct confrontation with Iran.

It urged the Kuwaiti and Saudi regimes to abandon their support for Saddam and stressed that all Iranian and non-Iranian Muslim students were expected to storm the two countries' embassies and endanger their interests throughout the world.

The resolution called on government officials to encounter "these humiliated shaykhs" with the revolutionary language of the nation and in the name of the Islamic Government.

It also urged the Iranian Foreign Ministry to minimize political

and economic relations with imperialistic governments and U.S. allies including Britian, Germany, France, and Japan.

The resolution praised campaigns of Lebanese nation against the usurping Zionist regime and struggles of Muslim students and people of Egypt against the U.S.-backed regime of Mubarak and announced solidarity with their Islamic movements.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD041807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] On the occasion of 13 Aban, the anniversary of the occupation of the den of espionage [U.S. Embassy], our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement which reads in part:

Seven years ago today those Muslim students who believed in the Islamic Revolution initiated a genuine and popular move in occupying the den of espionage in Tehran, the foremost center of machinations and plots by world arrogance against the fledgling Islamic Republic of Iran and other regional countries. By publishing the documents and other evidence obtained from the den of espionage, the Muslim students exposed the odious and antihuman visage of the archsatan and his stooges. With such a move, the fighting Muslim people of Iran not only frustrated the schemes and plans of the White House, Pentagon, and CIA plotters aimed at diverting the revolution from its main course, but also humbled this so-called Western superpower and put an end to the myth of its invincibility, thereby ushering in a new chapter in the struggle of Muslims and freedom-seeking people throughout the world against the overlordship of the foreigners and exploiters headed by the United States!

The statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which referred to U.S. plots against the Muslim nation of Iran, further says: Under no circumstances will Iran's fighting people submit to the bullying and aggressive policies of the arrogant powers, whether Western or Eastern. They will continue their remorseless fight until the triumph of good against evil, and the securing of final victory for the exaltation of Islam and the glory of world Muslims!

Montazeri on 'Second Revolution'

LD051355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] After the mourning ceremonies at Hoseyniye-e Shohada in Qom, yesterday, large groups of university school students and various classes of the people, the clergy, and scholars of Qom seminary met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri on the occasion of the anniversary of the exile of the imam of the nation and the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage as well as to commemorate Students' Day. [passage omitted]

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the important and historic event of the exile of the imam of the nation on the shah's orders. He said: The importance of the exile of his excellency the imam on such a day was that it was on the direct orders of the U.S. White House, after America's crimes and injustices in Iran were exposed and it issued an ultimatum to Islam and the Muslims, for, after America's crimes were exposed by the great leader of the revolution, it felt threatened and had his grace arrested and exiled.

He pointed out: The capture of the U.S. den of espionage on such a day by a group of Muslim and revolutionary youths, was in fact a second revolution which destroyed America's mythical power. It was followed by such a move that revolutionary Muslims in Lebanon achieved strength and character and stood up to America, Israel, and France and forced them to leave their country in shame and disgrace. [passage omitted]

Regarding coordination, he said: I should point out that, unfortunately, the unity of expression and sincerity which existed in the early days of the revolution has diminished today. This is beneficial to the enemy. For my part, I ask all our brothers to come forward and forget whatever happened in the past, for God's sake. Be united and instead of seeking self-interests, consider God, Islam, and the revolution. As in the past, the important issues should be us and our aims, and not us as individuals. God willing, such pessimism, which results in the elimination of committed and able forces, will cease to exist, lest, God forbid, Islam and the revolution are damaged, and the enemies take advantage. [passage omitted]

Regarding the bloody clashes among the Lebanese Muslims, he stressed: Why do you not learn from Iran's successful experience and not have unity of expression among you? All these clashes are harmful to Islam and your country and are beneficial to Israel and America. In any case, you should sit down, solve your problems and differences of opinion together, and unite the forces of Islam, be they Shi'ite, Sunni, Lebanese, or Palestinian, against the United States and Israel. [passage omitted]

The slogan "Death to America", which has become our nation's slogan, does not mean death to the U.S. nation. For the U.S. nation, like most other nations, is plagued by the oppressive government and policy which exists in the White House. "Death to America" means death to colonialism and oppression. In that respect, there is no difference between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is committing crimes and oppression in many places like Afghanistan: It slaughters the Muslim people of that country and every day falsely claims to be leaving it.

He stressed: If America really mends its ways — and as the imam of the nation said, if America comes to its senses — then to establish humanitarian relations between two independent countries would be correct. In that case, it would not be relations between the oppressor and the oppressed, the colonizer and the colonized, but relations between two independent governments and countries, as between other countries.

He pointed out: The slogan "Neither East, nor West" is the best slogan for our people. This slogan should be preserved. Everyone, including officials and the public, should strive hard to implement it.

Finally, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri related a story about Imam

Reza. He said: Imam Reza said that a believer is a true believer if he possesses three characteristics. The first is from God; that is keeping people's secrets and respecting their reputation. Although we are all sinners, God would never expose our sins, which are our secrets, to others. If a believer knows of a mistake or a secret about another, he should keep it and not disgrace him in front of the people. To spread rumors and secrets about our faithful brothers is contrary to God's custom. It is in fact the character assassination of a believer, a sin equal to killing that person. [passage omitted]

Finally, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri prayed for good health and long life for the imam of the nation until the advent of the Lord of the Ages and for the final victory of the combatants of Islam and for success for the authorities in the service of Islam and the public.

Statement Urges End to Clashes in Lebanon

LD032329 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
2030 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Text" of statement issued by Islamic Republic of Iran Foreign Ministry; date of issue not specified]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Now that the regime occupying Jerusalem, with the support of the United States and other countries like Britain, is making the necessary preparations for a new aggression against the Islamic lands and wishes to impose the despicable Camp David plot on other Islamic lands, all Muslim forces should, in complete unity and solidarity, turn their attention toward the usurping Israel and arise in unison to combat and confront its vile goals.

Now that repeated conspiracies from various arrogant wings and directions are waged against the fighting Muslim forces, without doubt any group or factional fighting among the Muslims in Lebanon will provide the Zionists with the greatest gains. Under the cover of these clashes and by destroying Islamic unity in the region, especially among Muslim Lebanese and Palestinian brothers, the Zionists can find the necessary excuse and opportunity for greater aggression.

It is in this connection that the Islamic Republic of Iran calls for the complete and speedy cessation of all clashes between Palestinian and Lebanese brothers in South Lebanon. While expressing its happiness at the reduction of clashes, it expresses its readiness to exert greater efforts for the termination of those clashes and for creating a proper and appropriate climate for turning all guns toward Israel.

Faulty Altimeter Blamed for C-130 Crash

LD031705 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Zahedan, Sistan-Baluchestan, Prov., Nov 3, IRNA — Malfunctioning of the altimeter was the cause for the tragic crash of the C-130 plane, said an informed source in the Governor General's Office here Monday.

The source said that control tower of Zahedan Airport had warned the pilot not to fly lower than 6500-feet altitude, but due to technical defect in the altimeter, the pilot failed to heed the warning.

All 103 aboard the plane including crew and passengers were killed short in the crash, and the bodies were transferred to a cold storage, added the source said. [sentence as received]

(Earlier report put the figure at 98 but the casualty toll rose to 103).

The plane which crashed 10 kms east of the airport at 15:55 GMT Sunday was carrying 91 Muslim combatants.

Khomeyni's Office Offers Condolences

LD041206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 4 Nov 86

["Text" of statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's office on 4 November; place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] In his exalted name. We are from God and we shall return to him [Koranic verse]]. The tragic air incident of the Islamic Republic Armed Forces in Zahedan, which martyred more than 100 officers, NCO's, military personnel, crew, and other dear brothers, caused deep distress. On behalf of his holiness the imam, condolences are hereby offered to all their honorable family members and relatives. We beseech Almighty God to grant health and success to you all.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office, 4 Nov 1986

Majlis Speaker Expresses Sorrow

LD041216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] In a short speech during today's open Majlis session, while commemorating the anniversary of the second revolution and the movement of the Muslim students following the line of the imam in capturing the U.S. den of espionage [U.S. Embassy in Tehran] and also Students' Day, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the unfortunate accident of the crash of the military transport plane in Zahedan, which resulted in the martyrdom of a number of military personnel. While expressing deep sorrow for the accident and sending greetings to the pure souls of the martyrs, he prayed to God to give protection and patience to the bereaved families and the honorable people of Sistan and Baluchestan. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,645

LD041550 Tehran IRNA in English 1541 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected 13 cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Monday but allowed 12 of them to continue voyage after being

satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related goods for Iraq. The other one was escorted to a southern Iranian port for thorough inspection, said a military communique here Tuesday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,645 said that Iranian forces opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions in the northwestern fronts Monday destroying one enemy munitions dump and several gun emplacements and observation posts.

Activities of Iraqi infantry units as well as enemy engineering operations were also checked in the northwestern fronts on Monday, the communique said.

In the southern fronts, the communique said, Iraqi forces sustained heavy casualties and losses and their engineering operations were halted in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants on Monday.

Exchange of artillery fire continued in the western fronts Monday raging somewhat more heavily in Qasr-e Shirin operational theater as a result of which a number of trucks carrying Iraqi soldiers were destroyed.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in parts of the southern and western fronts Monday inflicting substantial casualties and losses on them.

Iranian forces silenced enemy tank fire in Yabis operational theater and checked reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters elsewhere in Majnun and Bubiyan Islands on Monday, according to the communique.

Umm Qasr Naval Base 'Attacked'

LD041837 Tehran IRNA in English 1812 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 4, IRNA — Ten senior Iraqi Navy commanders were killed and 50 officials of Basra Province, including the governor-general and Navy commander of Umm-Qasr were seriously wounded when Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries attacked a gathering of the officials at the Umm-Qasr naval base on September 24, according to reports reaching here.

The attack on the base took place as the Ba'thist officials were celebrating the anniversary of Iraq's invasion of Iran.

Two Iraqi revolutionaries were wounded and arrested. There is no news available on their fate.

Ba'thist Troops Killed in Saybah

LD042227 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Thanks to the concerted and effective fire of the mighty combatants of Islam during the past 24 hours, 20 Iraqi Ba'thist troops were killed in the Saybah region of Iraq, west of Arvand River. According to IRNA, during the same period the combatants of Islam opened fire on enemy positions and fortifications west of the Arvand River, destroying one command jeep, three bunkers, and two machine gun emplacements, as well as halted traffic along the military roads.